Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0006] with the following amended paragraph:

[0006] As is understood, the manual detection of the test signal wastes lots of time and labor ~~laboring~~. Moreover, if the quality requirement on the data transmission between circuit blocks or chips is very high, each of the circuit boards would need to be checked one by one to assure a ~~of the~~ high data transmission quality. Under this circumstance, the spent time and labor ~~laboring~~ would be tremendous.

Please replace paragraph [0019] with the following amended paragraph:

[0019] According to a second aspect of the present invention, the method for checking signal transmission quality of a circuit board comprises steps of: outputting a source signal from a first device to a second device via a trace on the circuit board; adopting the source signal transmitted through the trace as a test signal; comparing the test signal with a first reference signal at a plurality of time ~~tome~~ points, and accumulatively counting to obtain a first counted value whenever the comparison result complies with a first predetermined result; and determining the signal transmission quality of the circuit board according to the first counted value.

Please replace paragraph [0041] with the following amended paragraph:

[0041] For example, the threshold T1 for the counting value N1 is set to be 1, and the threshold T2 for the counting value N2 is set to be 0. If the counting value N1 exceeds the threshold T1, and at the same time, the counting value N2 exceeds the threshold T2, the discriminator 114 will determine that the signal transmission quality of the circuit board is not good. On the other hand, if both the counting values N1 and N2 are no greater than respective thresholds T1 and T2, the signal transmission quality of the circuit board will be determined to be good. As for the condition that only one of the counting values N1 and N2 exceeds its

threshold T1/T2, it means that the signal transmission quality of the circuit board is not as good as desired, but is still acceptable. Under this circumstance, the discriminator preferably asserts a slew-rate adjusting signal S8 to adjust the slew rate of the test signal S1 outputted from the output buffer 112. The output buffer 112 is a slew-rate adjustable output buffer serving as both slew-rate adjusting element and output buffer to achieve this purpose. Alternatively, the slew-rate adjusting procedure can also be performed when both the counting values N1 and N2 exceed respective thresholds. The slew-rate adjustment can be performed by conventional way. For example, the two-bit slew-rate adjusting signal S8, i.e. "00", "01", "10" and "11", is used to impart four kinds of slew rates to the test signal S1.